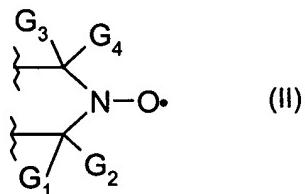


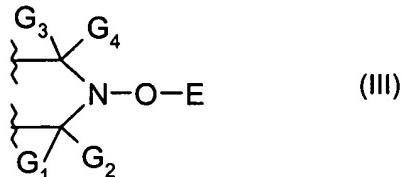
## In the Claims

1. (original) A process for the preparation of a sterically hindered amine ether which comprises reacting a corresponding sterically hindered aminoxide with a C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>alk-1-ene in the presence of an organic hydroperoxide.
2. (original) A process according to claim 1, wherein the obtained product is subsequently hydrogenated.
3. (original) A process according to claim 1, wherein the sterically hindered amine oxide contains at least one group of formula (II)



wherein G<sub>1</sub>, G<sub>2</sub>, G<sub>3</sub> and G<sub>4</sub> are independently alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms or G<sub>1</sub> and G<sub>2</sub> and/or G<sub>3</sub> and G<sub>4</sub> are together tetramethylene or pentamethylene.

4. (currently amended) A process according to claim 1-~~or~~2, wherein the obtained sterically hindered amine ether contains at least one group of formula (III)



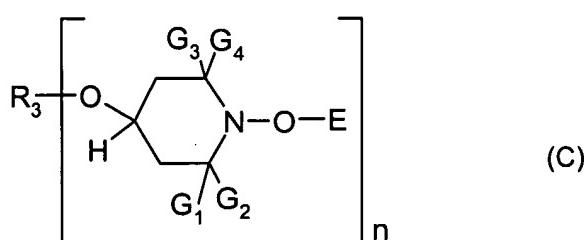
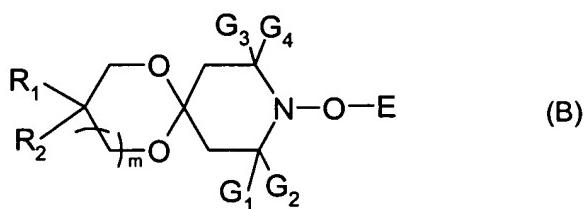
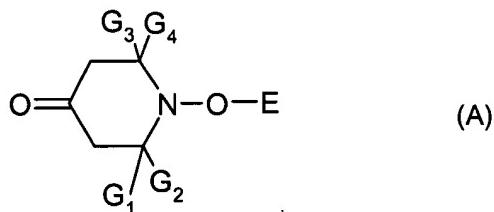
wherein G<sub>1</sub>, G<sub>2</sub>, G<sub>3</sub> and G<sub>4</sub> are independently alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms or G<sub>1</sub> and G<sub>2</sub>

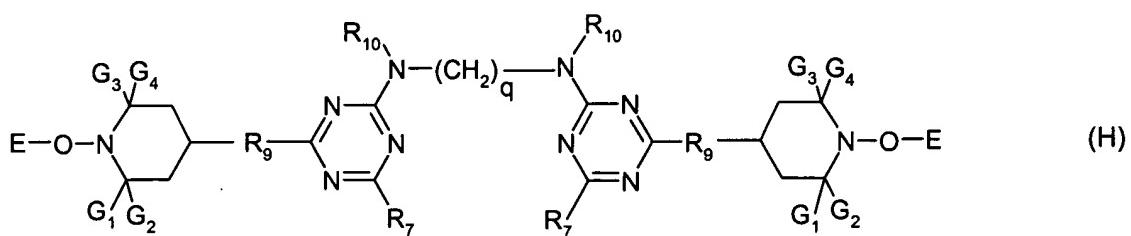
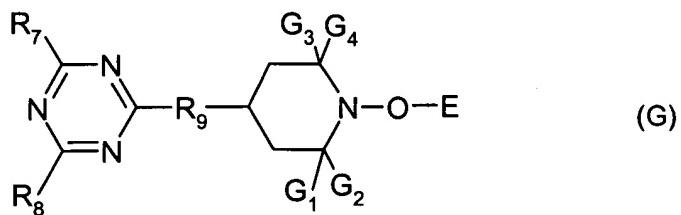
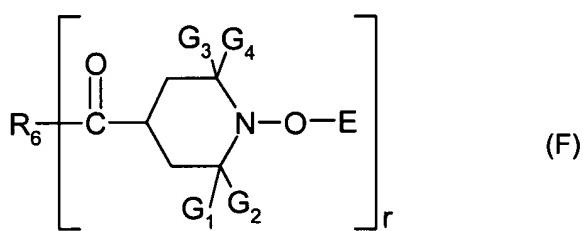
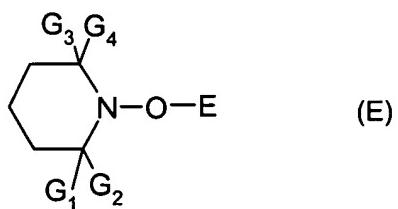
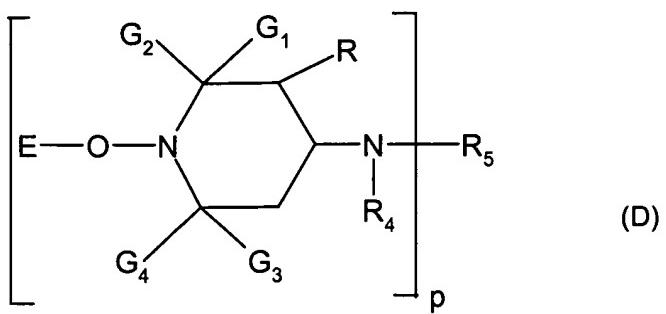
and/or G<sub>3</sub> and G<sub>4</sub> are together tetramethylene or pentamethylene as defined in claim 3 and

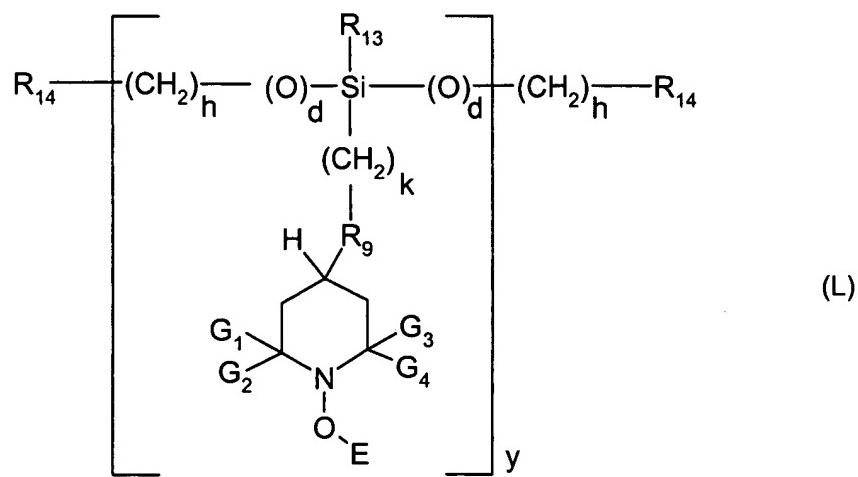
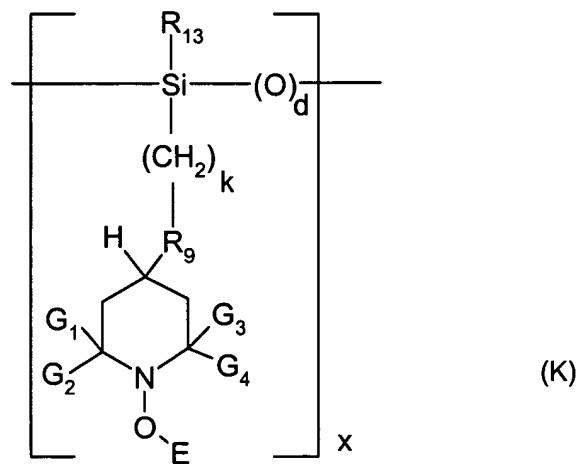
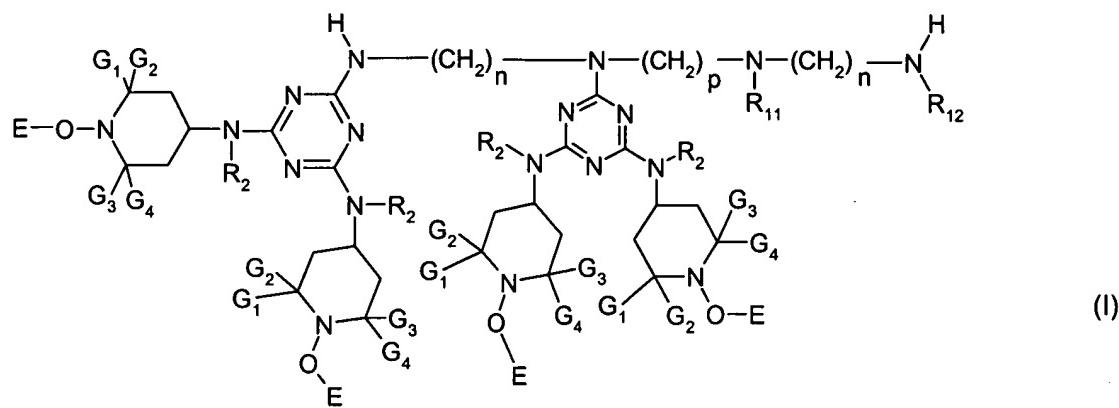
E is C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>alkyl or C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>alk-2-enyl.

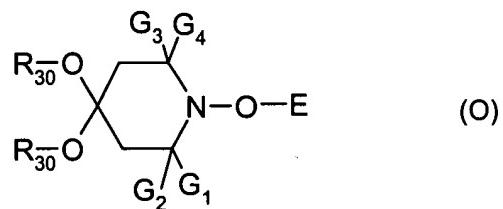
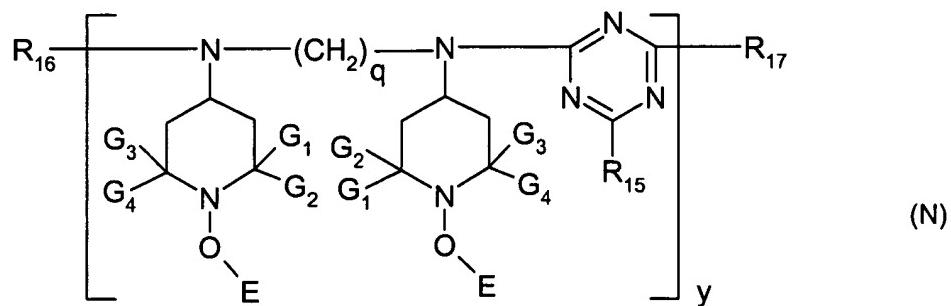
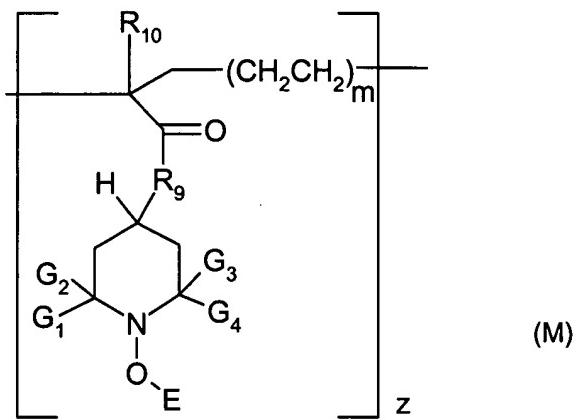
**5. (currently amended)** A process according to claim 3[[ or 4]], wherein G<sub>1</sub> and G<sub>3</sub> are methyl and G<sub>2</sub> and G<sub>4</sub> are independently methyl or ethyl.

**6. (currently amended)** A process according to claim 4, wherein the sterically hindered amine ether is of formula (A) to (O)









wherein  $G_1$ ,  $G_2$ ,  $G_3$  and  $G_4$  are independently alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms or  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  and/or  $G_3$  and  $G_4$  are together tetramethylene or pentamethylene as defined in claim 0 and E is  $\text{C}_5\text{-C}_{18}$ alkyl or  $\text{C}_5\text{-C}_{18}$ alk-2-enyl;

$m$  is 0 or 1;

$R_1$  is hydrogen, hydroxyl or hydroxymethyl;

$R_2$  is hydrogen, alkyl of 1 to 12 carbon atoms or alkenyl of 2 to 12 carbon atoms;

$n$  is 1 to 4;

when n is 1,

R<sub>3</sub> is hydrogen, alkyl of 1 to 18 carbon atoms, alkoxy carbonyl alkylene carbonyl of 4 to 18 carbon atoms, alkenyl of 2 to 18 carbon atoms, glycidyl, 2,3-dihydroxypropyl, 2-hydroxy or 2-(hydroxymethyl) substituted alkyl of 3 to 12 carbon atoms which alkyl is interrupted by oxygen, an acyl radical of an aliphatic or unsaturated aliphatic carboxylic or carbamic acid containing 2 to 18 carbon atoms, an acyl radical of a cycloaliphatic carboxylic or carbamic acid containing 7 to 12 carbon atoms, or acyl radical of an aromatic acid containing 7 to 15 carbon atoms;

when n is 2,

R<sub>3</sub> is alkylene of 2 to 18 carbon atoms, a divalent acyl radical of an aliphatic or unsaturated aliphatic dicarboxylic or dicarbamic acid containing 2 to 18 carbon atoms, a divalent acyl radical of a cycloaliphatic dicarboxylic or dicarbamic acid containing 7 to 12 carbon atoms, or a divalent acyl radical of an aromatic dicarboxylic acid containing 8 to 15 carbon atoms;

when n is 3,

R<sub>3</sub> is a trivalent acyl radical of an aliphatic or unsaturated aliphatic tricarboxylic acid containing 6 to 18 carbon atoms, or a trivalent acyl radical of an aromatic tricarboxylic acid containing 9 to 15 carbon atoms;

when n is 4,

R<sub>3</sub> is a tetravalent acyl radical of an aliphatic or unsaturated aliphatic tetracarboxylic acid[[.]] especially 1,2,3,4-butane tetracarboxylic acid, 1,2,3,4-butene tetracarboxylic acid, 1,2,3,5-pentane tetracarboxylic acid and 1,2,4,5-pentane tetracarboxylic acid[[.]] or R<sub>3</sub> is a tetravalent acyl radical of an aromatic tetracarboxylic acid containing 10 to 18 carbon atoms;

p is 1 to 3,

R<sub>4</sub> is hydrogen, alkyl of 1 to 18 carbon atoms or acyl of 2 to 6 carbon atoms or phenyl;

when p is 1,

R<sub>5</sub> is hydrogen, phenyl, alkyl of 1 to 18 carbon atoms, an acyl radical of an aliphatic or unsaturated aliphatic carboxylic or carbamic acid containing 2 to 18 carbon atoms, an acyl radical of a cycloaliphatic carboxylic or carbamic acid containing 7 to 12 carbon atoms, an

acyl radical of an aromatic carboxylic acid containing 7 to 15 carbon atoms, or R<sub>4</sub> and R<sub>5</sub> together are -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>5</sub>CO-, phthaloyl or a divalent acyl radical of maleic acid;

when p is 2,

R<sub>5</sub> is alkylene of 2 to 12 carbon atoms, a divalent acyl radical of an aliphatic or unsaturated aliphatic dicarboxylic or dicarbamic acid containing 2 to 18 carbon atoms, a divalent acyl radical of a cycloaliphatic dicarboxylic or dicarbamic acid containing 7 to 12 carbon atoms, or a divalent acyl radical of an aromatic dicarboxylic acid containing 8 to 15 carbon atoms;

when p is 3,

R<sub>5</sub> is a trivalent acyl radical of an aliphatic or unsaturated aliphatic tricarboxylic acid containing 6 to 18 carbon atoms, or a trivalent acyl radical of an aromatic tricarboxylic acid containing 9 to 15 carbon atoms;

r is 1 to 4,

when r is 1,

R<sub>6</sub> is alkoxy of 1 to 18 carbon atoms, alkenyloxy of 2 to 18 carbon atoms, -NHalkyl of 1 to 18 carbon atoms or -N(alkyl)<sub>2</sub> of 2 to 36 carbon atoms,

when r is 2,

R<sub>6</sub> is alkylenedioxy of 2 to 18 carbon atoms, alkenylenedioxy of 2 to 18 carbon atoms, -NH-alkylene-NH- of 2 to 18 carbon atoms or -N(alkyl)-alkylene-N(alkyl)- of 2 to 18 carbon atoms, or R<sub>6</sub> is 4-methyl-1,3-phenylenediamino,

when r is 3,

R<sub>6</sub> is a trivalent alkoxy radical of a saturated or unsaturated aliphatic triol containing 3 to 18 carbon atoms,

when r is 4,

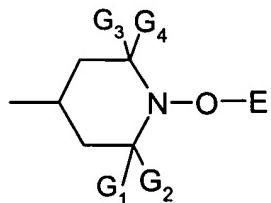
R<sub>6</sub> is a tetravalent alkoxy radical of a saturated or unsaturated aliphatic tetraol containing 4 to 18 carbon atoms,

R<sub>7</sub> and R<sub>8</sub> are independently chlorine, alkoxy of 1 to 18 carbon atoms, -O-T<sub>1</sub>, amino substituted by 2-hydroxyethyl, -NH(alkyl) of 1 to 18 carbon atoms, -N(alkyl)T<sub>1</sub> with alkyl of 1

to 18 carbon atoms, or  $-N(\text{alkyl})_2$  of 2 to 36 carbon atoms,

$R_9$  is oxygen, or  $R_9$  is nitrogen substituted by either hydrogen, alkyl of 1 to 12 carbon atoms or  $T_1$ ,

$T_1$  is

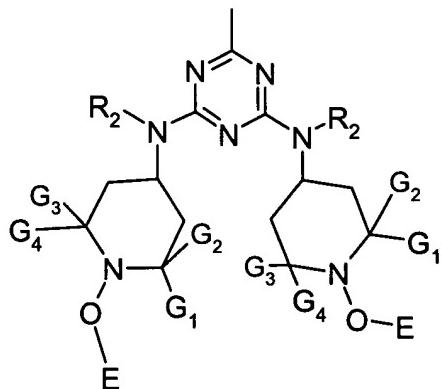


$R_{10}$  is hydrogen or methyl,

$q$  is 2 to 8,

$R_{11}$  and  $R_{12}$  are independently hydrogen or the group  $T_2$ ,

$T_2$  is



$R_{13}$  is hydrogen, phenyl, straight or branched alkyl of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, straight or branched alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms substituted by phenyl, cycloalkyl of 5 to 8 carbon atoms, cycloalkenyl of 5 to 8 carbon atoms, alkenyl of 2 to 12 carbon atoms, glycidyl, allyloxy, straight or branched hydroxyalkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, or silyl or silyloxy substituted three times independently by hydrogen, by phenyl, by alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms or by alkoxy of 1 to 4 carbon atoms;

$R_{14}$  is hydrogen or silyl substituted three times independently by hydrogen, by phenyl, by alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms or by alkoxy of 1 to 4 carbon atoms;

$d$  is 0 or 1;

$h$  is 0 to 4;

$k$  is 0 to 5;

$x$  is 3 to 6;

$y$  is 1 to 10;

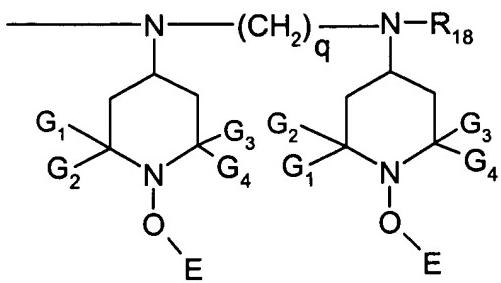
$z$  is an integer such that the compound has a molecular weight of 1000 to 4000 amu, e.g.  $z$  may be from the range 3-10;

$R_{15}$  is morpholino, piperidino, 1-piperizinyl, alkylamino of 1 to 8 carbon atoms~~[[, ]]] especially branched alkylamine of 3 to 8 carbon atoms such as tert-octylamine, -N(alkyl)T<sub>1</sub> with alkyl of 1 to 8 carbon atoms, or -N(alkyl)<sub>2</sub> of 2 to 16 carbon atoms,~~

$R_{16}$  is hydrogen, acyl of 2 to 4 carbon atoms, carbamoyl substituted by alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, s-triazinyl substituted once by chlorine and once by  $R_{15}$ , or s-triazinyl substituted twice by  $R_{15}$  with the condition that the two  $R_{15}$  substituents may be different;

$R_{17}$  is chlorine, amino substituted by alkyl of 1 to 8 carbon atoms or by  $T_1$ , -N(alkyl)T<sub>1</sub> with alkyl of 1 to 8 carbon atoms, -N(alkyl)<sub>2</sub> of 2 to 16 carbon atoms, or the group  $T_3$ ,

$T_3$  is



R<sub>18</sub> is hydrogen, acyl of 2 to 4 carbon atoms, carbamoyl substituted by alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, s-triazinyl substituted twice by -N(alkyl)<sub>2</sub> of 2 to 16 carbon atoms or s-triazinyl substituted twice by -N(alkyl)T<sub>1</sub> with alkyl of 1 to 8 carbon atoms;

R<sub>30</sub> is hydrogen, alkyl of 1 to 18 carbon atoms, alkoxy carbonyl alkylene carbonyl of 4 to 18 carbon atoms, alkenyl of 2 to 18 carbon atoms, glycidyl, 2,3-dihydroxypropyl, 2-hydroxy or 2-(hydroxymethyl) substituted alkyl of 3 to 12 carbon atoms which alkyl is interrupted by oxygen, an acyl radical of an aliphatic or unsaturated aliphatic carboxylic or carbamic acid containing 2 to 18 carbon atoms, an acyl radical of a cycloaliphatic carboxylic or carbamic acid containing 7 to 12 carbon atoms, or acyl radical of an aromatic acid containing 7 to 15 carbon atoms.

**7. (original)** A process according to claim 1, wherein the C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>alk-1-ene is C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alk-1-ene.

**8. (original)** A process according to claim 1, wherein the reaction is carried out in the presence of a further catalyst.

**9. (original)** A process according to claim 8, wherein the further catalyst is selected from the group consisting of scandium, titanium, vanadium, chromium, manganese, iron, cobalt, nickel, copper, zinc, gallium, germanium, yttrium, zirconium, niobium, molybdenum, ruthenium, rhodium, palladium, silver, cadmium, indium, tin, antimony, lanthanum, cerium, hafnium, tantalum, tungsten, rhenium, osmium, iridium, platinum, gold, mercury, thallium,

lead, bismuth; the compounds thereof; ammonium iodides and phosphonium iodides.

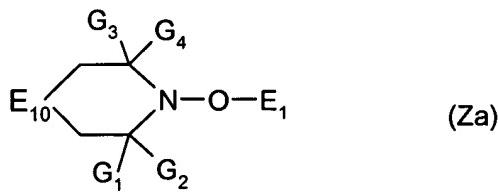
**10. (original)** A process according to claim 8, wherein the further catalyst is selected from the group consisting of titanium, vanadium, chromium, manganese, iron, cobalt, nickel, copper, zinc, cerium; the halides and oxides thereof; ammonium iodides and phosphonium iodides.

**11. (original)** A process according to claim 1, wherein the organic hydroperoxide contains 3-18 carbon atoms.

**12. (original)** A process according to claim 2, wherein the hydrogenation is carried out in the presence of a hydrogenation catalyst.

**13. (original)** A process according to claim 12, wherein the hydrogenation catalyst is selected from the group consisting of platinum, palladium, ruthenium, rhodium, Lindlar catalyst, platinum compounds, palladium compounds, ruthenium compounds, rhodium compounds, iridium compounds, nickel compounds, zinc compounds and cobalt compounds.

**14. (currently amended)** A mixture of sterically hindered amine ethers of formula (Za)



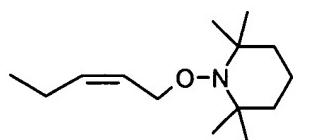
wherein G<sub>1</sub>, G<sub>2</sub>, G<sub>3</sub> and G<sub>4</sub> are independently alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms or G<sub>1</sub> and G<sub>2</sub> and/or G<sub>3</sub> and G<sub>4</sub> are together tetramethylene or pentamethylene as defined in claim 3; E<sub>10</sub> is a carbon atom which is unsubstituted or substituted by -OH, =O or by one or two

organic residues containing in total 1-500 carbon atoms and  
 $E_1$  is a mixture of the radicals

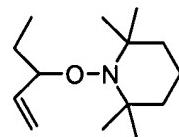


wherein  $Q_1$  is  $C_2-C_{15}$  alkyl;

with the proviso that the mixture of sterically hindered amine ethers is not a mixture of compounds of formula (100) and (101)

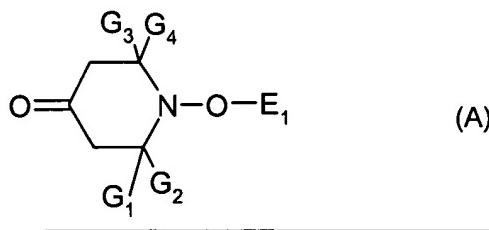


(100)

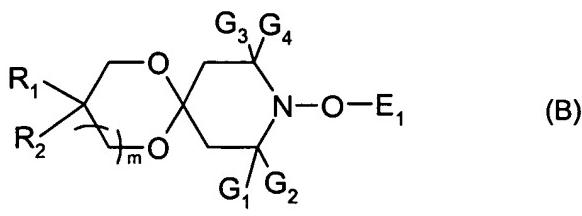


(101).

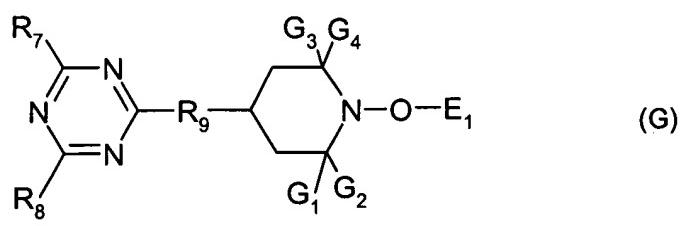
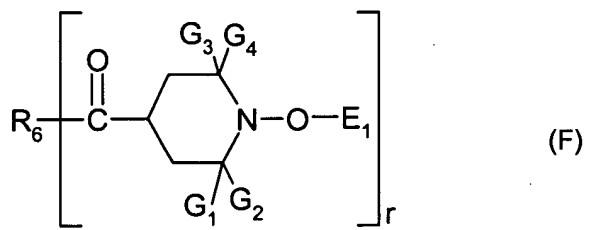
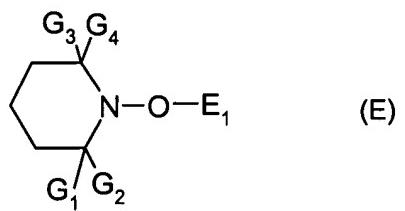
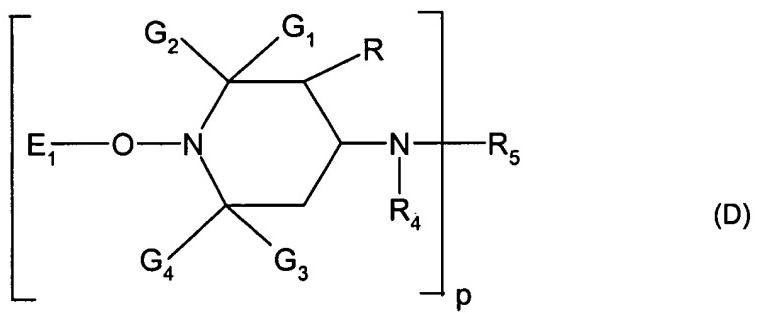
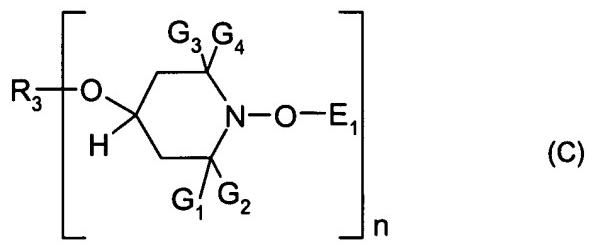
**15. (currently amended)** A mixture according to claim 14 of sterically hindered amine ethers represented by formulae (A) to (O) as defined in claim 6, wherein each  $E$  is replaced by  $E_1$

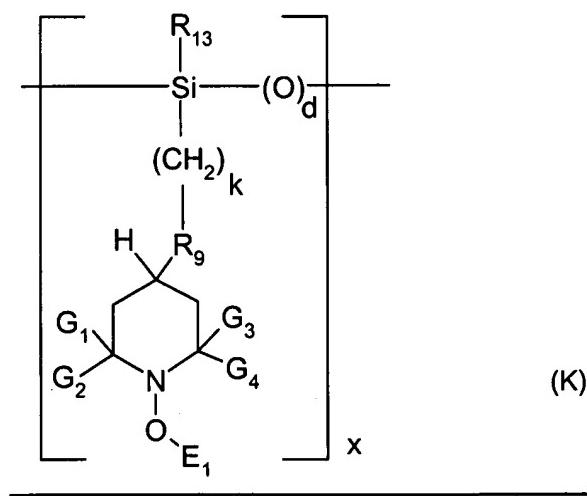
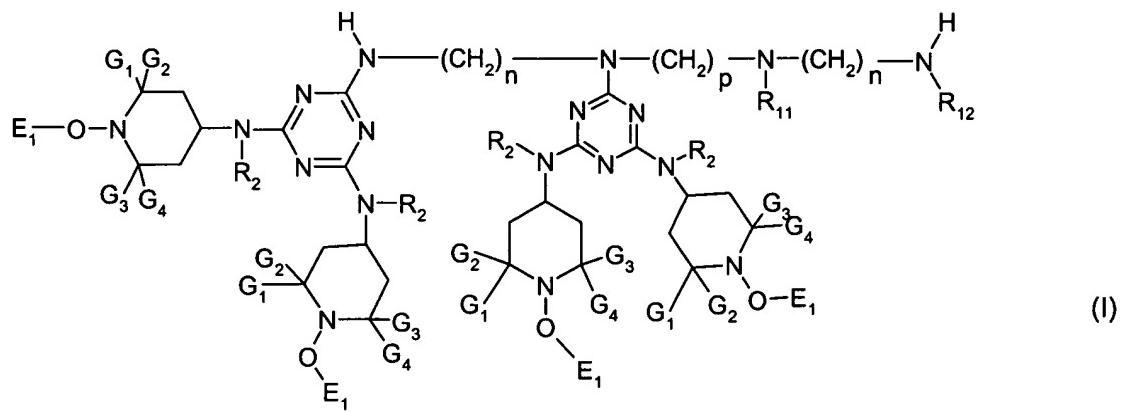
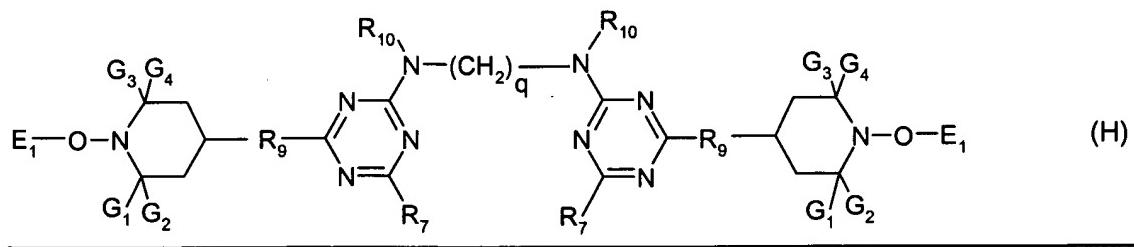


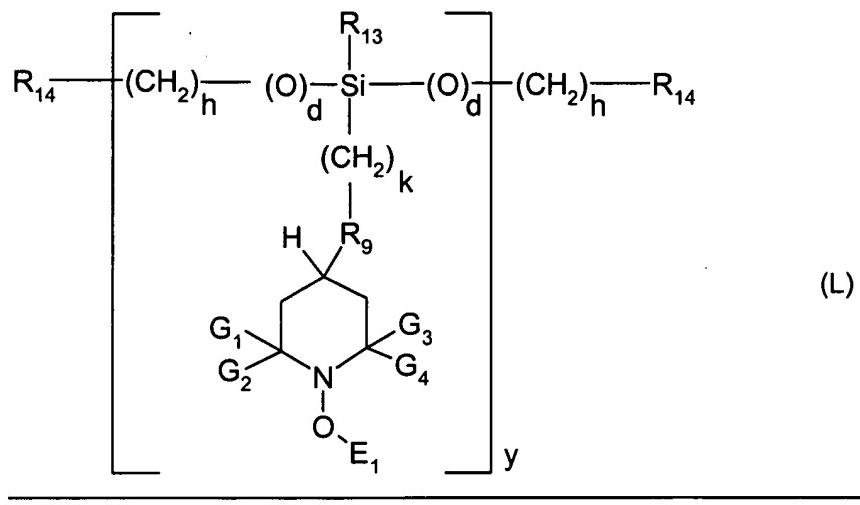
(A)



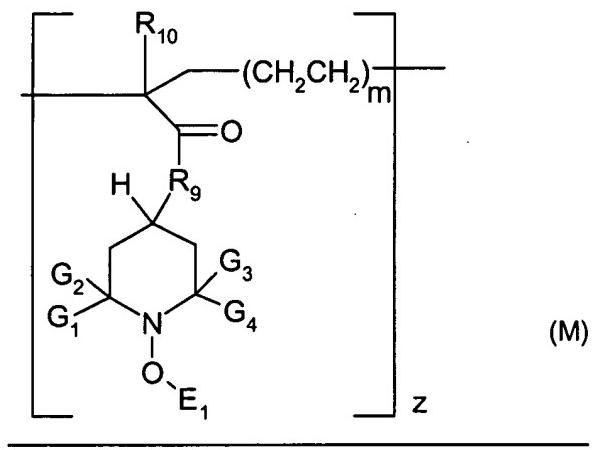
(B)



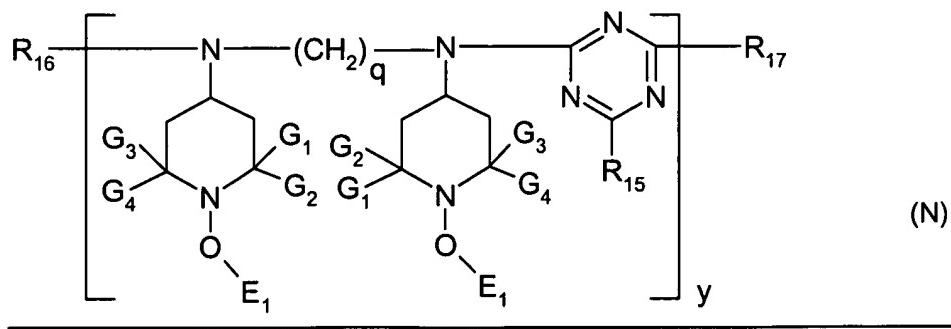




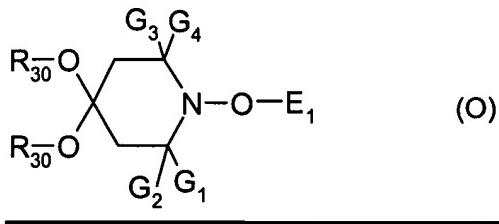
(L)



(M)



(N)



wherein G<sub>1</sub>, G<sub>2</sub>, G<sub>3</sub> and G<sub>4</sub> are independently alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms or G<sub>1</sub> and G<sub>2</sub> and/or G<sub>3</sub> and G<sub>4</sub> are together tetramethylene or pentamethylene;

m is 0 or 1;

R<sub>1</sub> is hydrogen, hydroxyl or hydroxymethyl;

R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, alkyl of 1 to 12 carbon atoms or alkenyl of 2 to 12 carbon atoms;

n is 1 to 4;

when n is 1,

R<sub>3</sub> is hydrogen, alkyl of 1 to 18 carbon atoms, alkoxy carbonyl alkylene carbonyl of 4 to 18 carbon atoms, alkenyl of 2 to 18 carbon atoms, glycidyl, 2,3-dihydroxypropyl, 2-hydroxy or 2-(hydroxymethyl) substituted alkyl of 3 to 12 carbon atoms which alkyl is interrupted by oxygen, an acyl radical of an aliphatic or unsaturated aliphatic carboxylic or carbamic acid containing 2 to 18 carbon atoms, an acyl radical of a cycloaliphatic carboxylic or carbamic acid containing 7 to 12 carbon atoms, or acyl radical of an aromatic acid containing 7 to 15 carbon atoms;

when n is 2,

R<sub>3</sub> is alkylene of 2 to 18 carbon atoms, a divalent acyl radical of an aliphatic or unsaturated aliphatic dicarboxylic or dicarbamic acid containing 2 to 18 carbon atoms, a divalent acyl radical of a cycloaliphatic dicarboxylic or dicarbamic acid containing 7 to 12 carbon atoms, or a divalent acyl radical of an aromatic dicarboxylic acid containing 8 to 15 carbon atoms;

when n is 3,

R<sub>3</sub> is a trivalent acyl radical of an aliphatic or unsaturated aliphatic tricarboxylic acid containing 6 to 18 carbon atoms, or a trivalent acyl radical of an aromatic tricarboxylic acid containing 9 to 15 carbon atoms;

when n is 4,

R<sub>3</sub> is a tetravalent acyl radical of an aliphatic or unsaturated aliphatic tetracarboxylic acid or

R<sub>3</sub> is a tetravalent acyl radical of an aromatic tetracarboxylic acid containing 10 to 18 carbon atoms;

p is 1 to 3,

R<sub>4</sub> is hydrogen, alkyl of 1 to 18 carbon atoms or acyl of 2 to 6 carbon atoms or phenyl;

when p is 1,

R<sub>5</sub> is hydrogen, phenyl, alkyl of 1 to 18 carbon atoms, an acyl radical of an aliphatic or unsaturated aliphatic carboxylic or carbamic acid containing 2 to 18 carbon atoms, an acyl radical of a cycloaliphatic carboxylic or carbamic acid containing 7 to 12 carbon atoms, an acyl radical of an aromatic carboxylic acid containing 7 to 15 carbon atoms, or R<sub>4</sub> and R<sub>5</sub> together are -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>5</sub>CO-, phthaloyl or a divalent acyl radical of maleic acid;

when p is 2,

R<sub>5</sub> is alkylene of 2 to 12 carbon atoms, a divalent acyl radical of an aliphatic or unsaturated aliphatic dicarboxylic or dicarbamic acid containing 2 to 18 carbon atoms, a divalent acyl radical of a cycloaliphatic dicarboxylic or dicarbamic acid containing 7 to 12 carbon atoms, or a divalent acyl radical of an aromatic dicarboxylic acid containing 8 to 15 carbon atoms;

when p is 3,

R<sub>5</sub> is a trivalent acyl radical of an aliphatic or unsaturated aliphatic tricarboxylic acid containing 6 to 18 carbon atoms, or a trivalent acyl radical of an aromatic tricarboxylic acid containing 9 to 15 carbon atoms;

r is 1 to 4,

when r is 1,

R<sub>6</sub> is alkoxy of 1 to 18 carbon atoms, alkenyloxy of 2 to 18 carbon atoms, -NHalkyl of 1 to 18 carbon atoms or -N(alkyl)<sub>2</sub> of 2 to 36 carbon atoms,

when r is 2,

R<sub>6</sub> is alkyleneedioxy of 2 to 18 carbon atoms, alkenylenedioxy of 2 to 18 carbon atoms, -NH-

alkylene-NH- of 2 to 18 carbon atoms or -N(alkyl)-alkylene-N(alkyl)- of 2 to 18 carbon atoms,  
or R<sub>6</sub> is 4-methyl-1,3-phenylenediamino,

when r is 3,

R<sub>6</sub> is a trivalent alkoxy radical of a saturated or unsaturated aliphatic triol containing 3 to 18  
carbon atoms,

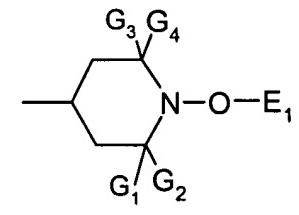
when r is 4,

R<sub>6</sub> is a tetravalent alkoxy radical of a saturated or unsaturated aliphatic tetraol containing 4  
to 18 carbon atoms,

R<sub>7</sub> and R<sub>8</sub> are independently chlorine, alkoxy of 1 to 18 carbon atoms, -O-T<sub>1</sub>, amino  
substituted by 2-hydroxyethyl, -NH(alkyl) of 1 to 18 carbon atoms, -N(alkyl)T<sub>1</sub> with alkyl of 1  
to 18 carbon atoms, or -N(alkyl)<sub>2</sub> of 2 to 36 carbon atoms,

R<sub>9</sub> is oxygen, or R<sub>9</sub> is nitrogen substituted by either hydrogen, alkyl of 1 to 12 carbon atoms  
or T<sub>1</sub>,

T<sub>1</sub> is

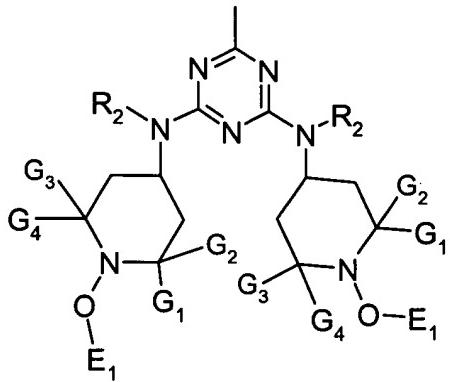


R<sub>10</sub> is hydrogen or methyl,

q is 2 to 8,

R<sub>11</sub> and R<sub>12</sub> are independently hydrogen or the group T<sub>2</sub>,

T<sub>2</sub> is



R<sub>13</sub> is hydrogen, phenyl, straight or branched alkyl of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, straight or branched alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms substituted by phenyl, cycloalkyl of 5 to 8 carbon atoms, cycloalkenyl of 5 to 8 carbon atoms, alkenyl of 2 to 12 carbon atoms, glycidyl, allyloxy, straight or branched hydroxyalkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, or silyl or silyloxy substituted three times independently by hydrogen, by phenyl, by alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms or by alkoxy of 1 to 4 carbon atoms;

R<sub>14</sub> is hydrogen or silyl substituted three times independently by hydrogen, by phenyl, by alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms or by alkoxy of 1 to 4 carbon atoms;

d is 0 or 1;

h is 0 to 4;

k is 0 to 5;

x is 3 to 6;

y is 1 to 10;

z is an integer such that the compound has a molecular weight of 1000 to 4000 amu, e.g. z may be from the range 3-10;

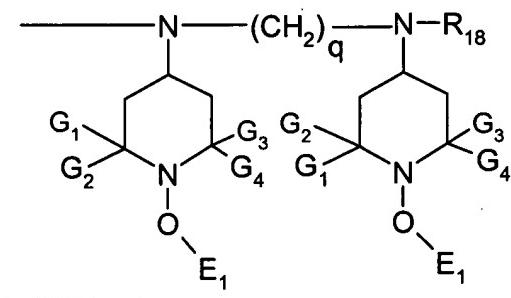
R<sub>15</sub> is morpholino, piperidino, 1-piperizinyl, alkylamino of 1 to 8 carbon atoms[[I, J], -N(alkyl)T<sub>1</sub>]

with alkyl of 1 to 8 carbon atoms, or -N(alkyl)<sub>2</sub> of 2 to 16 carbon atoms,

R<sub>16</sub> is hydrogen, acyl of 2 to 4 carbon atoms, carbamoyl substituted by alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, s-triazinyl substituted once by chlorine and once by R<sub>15</sub>, or s-triazinyl substituted twice by R<sub>15</sub> with the condition that the two R<sub>15</sub> substituents may be different;

R<sub>17</sub> is chlorine, amino substituted by alkyl of 1 to 8 carbon atoms or by T<sub>1</sub>, -N(alkyl)T<sub>1</sub> with alkyl of 1 to 8 carbon atoms, -N(alkyl)<sub>2</sub> of 2 to 16 carbon atoms, or the group T<sub>3</sub>,

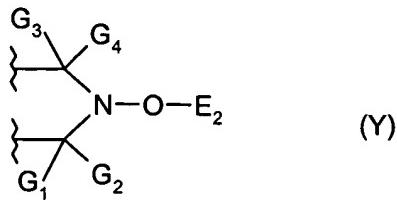
T<sub>3</sub> is



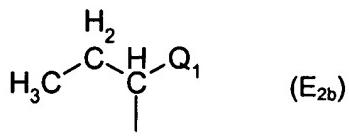
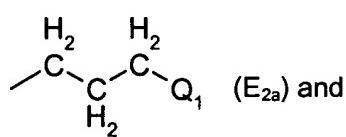
R<sub>18</sub> is hydrogen, acyl of 2 to 4 carbon atoms, carbamoyl substituted by alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, s-triazinyl substituted twice by -N(alkyl)<sub>2</sub> of 2 to 16 carbon atoms or s-triazinyl substituted twice by -N(alkyl)T<sub>1</sub> with alkyl of 1 to 8 carbon atoms;

R<sub>30</sub> is hydrogen, alkyl of 1 to 18 carbon atoms, alkoxy carbonyl alkylene carbonyl of 4 to 18 carbon atoms, alkenyl of 2 to 18 carbon atoms, glycidyl, 2,3-dihydroxypropyl, 2-hydroxy or 2-(hydroxymethyl) substituted alkyl of 3 to 12 carbon atoms which alkyl is interrupted by oxygen, an acyl radical of an aliphatic or unsaturated aliphatic carboxylic or carbamic acid containing 2 to 18 carbon atoms, an acyl radical of a cycloaliphatic carboxylic or carbamic acid containing 7 to 12 carbon atoms, or acyl radical of an aromatic acid containing 7 to 15 carbon atoms.

**16. (currently amended)** A mixture of sterically hindered amine ethers containing at least one group of formula (Y)

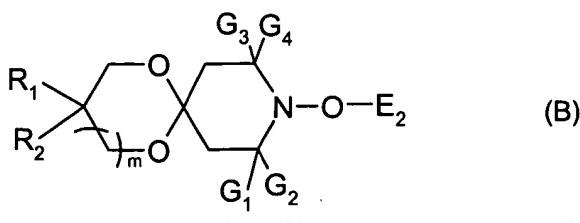
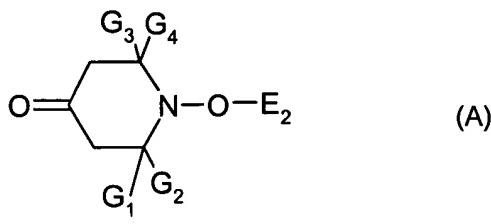


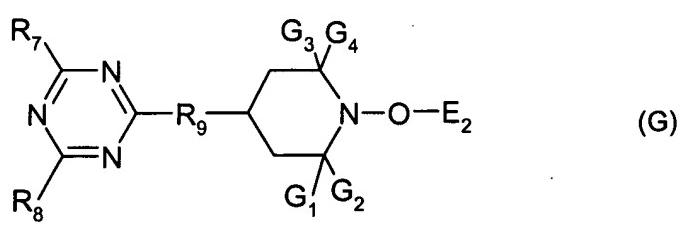
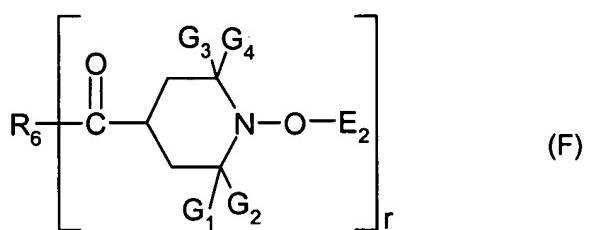
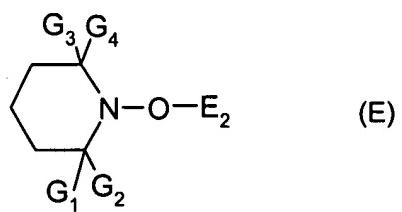
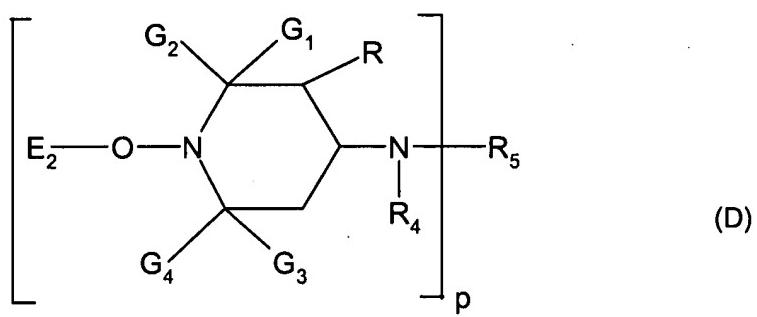
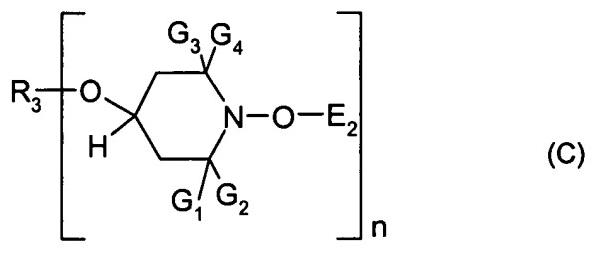
wherein  $G_1$ ,  $G_2$ ,  $G_3$  and  $G_4$  are independently alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms or  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  and/or  $G_3$  and  $G_4$  are together tetramethylene or pentamethylene as defined in claim 3 and  $E_2$  is a mixture of the radicals

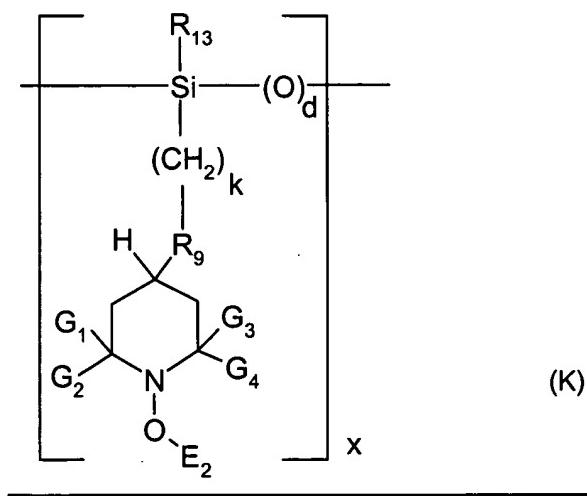
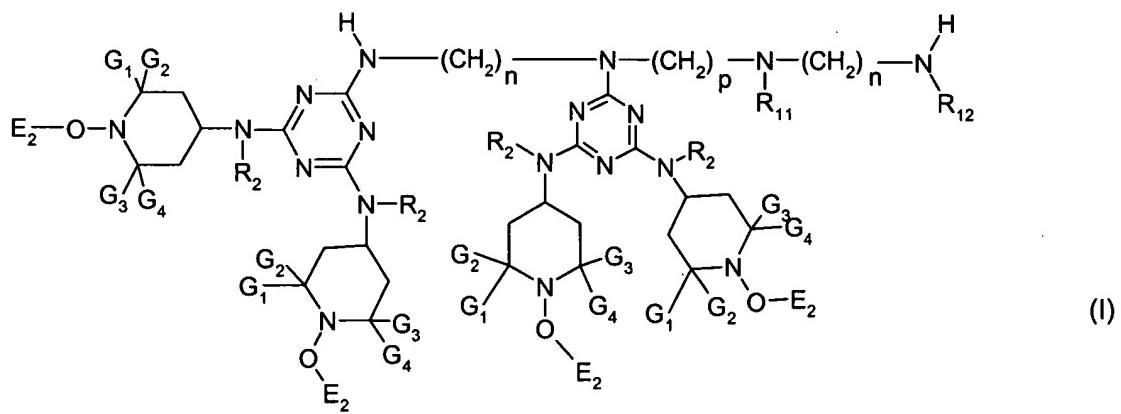
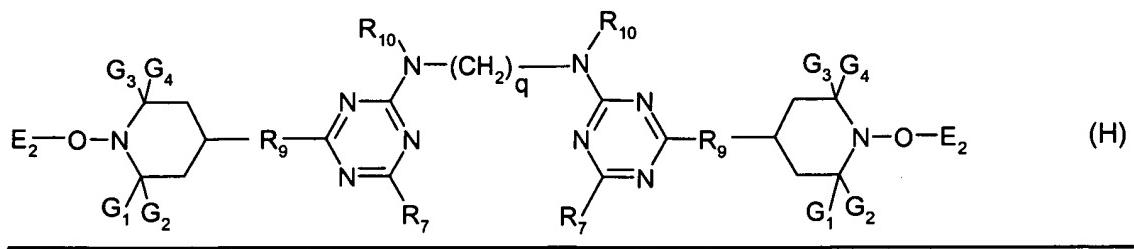


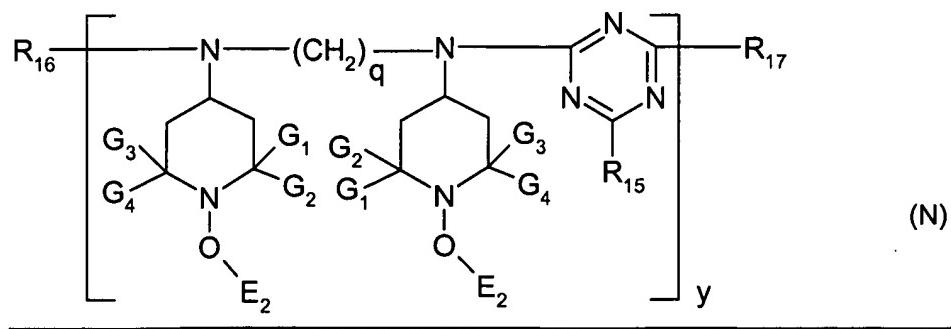
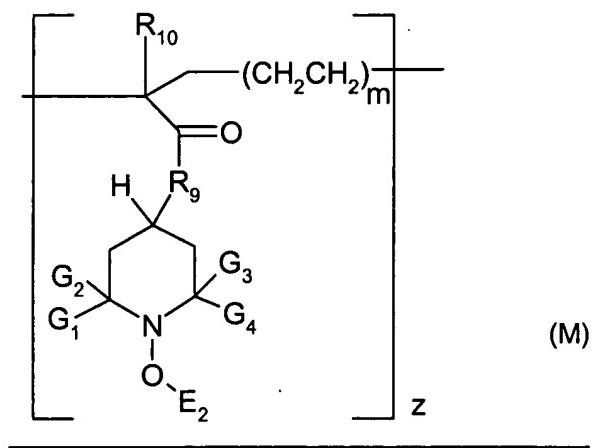
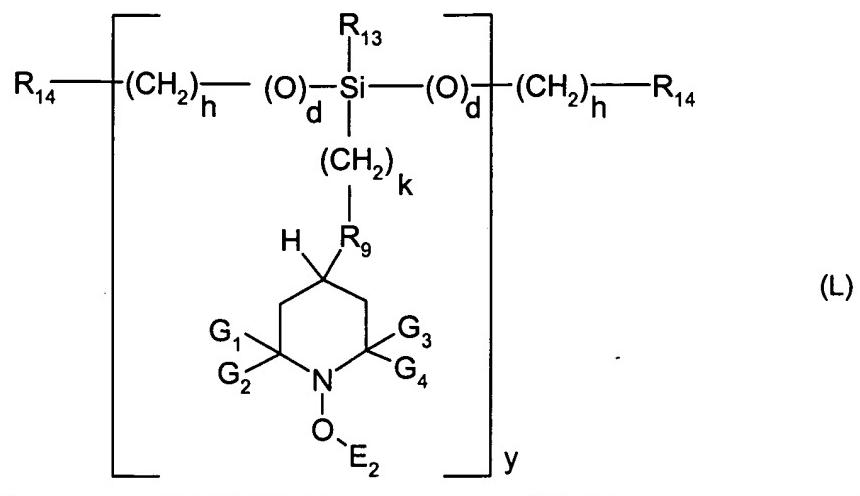
wherein  $Q_1$  is  $C_2-C_{15}$  alkyl.

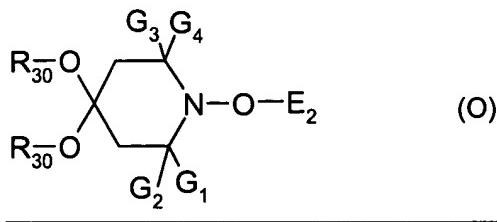
**17. (currently amended)** A mixture according to claim 16 of sterically hindered amine ethers represented by formulae (A) to (O) as defined in claim 6, wherein each  $E$  is replaced by  $E_2$











wherein G<sub>1</sub>, G<sub>2</sub>, G<sub>3</sub> and G<sub>4</sub> are independently alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms or G<sub>1</sub> and G<sub>2</sub> and/or G<sub>3</sub> and G<sub>4</sub> are together tetramethylene or pentamethylene;

m is 0 or 1;

R<sub>1</sub> is hydrogen, hydroxyl or hydroxymethyl;

R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, alkyl of 1 to 12 carbon atoms or alkenyl of 2 to 12 carbon atoms;

n is 1 to 4;

when n is 1,

R<sub>3</sub> is hydrogen, alkyl of 1 to 18 carbon atoms, alkoxy carbonyl alkylene carbonyl of 4 to 18 carbon atoms, alkenyl of 2 to 18 carbon atoms, glycidyl, 2,3-dihydroxypropyl, 2-hydroxy or 2-(hydroxymethyl) substituted alkyl of 3 to 12 carbon atoms which alkyl is interrupted by oxygen, an acyl radical of an aliphatic or unsaturated aliphatic carboxylic or carbamic acid containing 2 to 18 carbon atoms, an acyl radical of a cycloaliphatic carboxylic or carbamic acid containing 7 to 12 carbon atoms, or acyl radical of an aromatic acid containing 7 to 15 carbon atoms;

when n is 2,

R<sub>3</sub> is alkylene of 2 to 18 carbon atoms, a divalent acyl radical of an aliphatic or unsaturated aliphatic dicarboxylic or dicarbamic acid containing 2 to 18 carbon atoms, a divalent acyl radical of a cycloaliphatic dicarboxylic or dicarbamic acid containing 7 to 12 carbon atoms, or a divalent acyl radical of an aromatic dicarboxylic acid containing 8 to 15 carbon atoms;

when n is 3,

R<sub>3</sub> is a trivalent acyl radical of an aliphatic or unsaturated aliphatic tricarboxylic acid containing 6 to 18 carbon atoms, or a trivalent acyl radical of an aromatic tricarboxylic acid containing 9 to 15 carbon atoms;

when n is 4,

R<sub>3</sub> is a tetravalent acyl radical of an aliphatic or unsaturated aliphatic tetracarboxylic acid or

R<sub>3</sub> is a tetravalent acyl radical of an aromatic tetracarboxylic acid containing 10 to 18 carbon atoms;

p is 1 to 3,

R<sub>4</sub> is hydrogen, alkyl of 1 to 18 carbon atoms or acyl of 2 to 6 carbon atoms or phenyl;

when p is 1,

R<sub>5</sub> is hydrogen, phenyl, alkyl of 1 to 18 carbon atoms, an acyl radical of an aliphatic or unsaturated aliphatic carboxylic or carbamic acid containing 2 to 18 carbon atoms, an acyl radical of a cycloaliphatic carboxylic or carbamic acid containing 7 to 12 carbon atoms, an acyl radical of an aromatic carboxylic acid containing 7 to 15 carbon atoms, or R<sub>4</sub> and R<sub>5</sub> together are -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>5</sub>CO-, phthaloyl or a divalent acyl radical of maleic acid;

when p is 2,

R<sub>5</sub> is alkylene of 2 to 12 carbon atoms, a divalent acyl radical of an aliphatic or unsaturated aliphatic dicarboxylic or dicarbamic acid containing 2 to 18 carbon atoms, a divalent acyl radical of a cycloaliphatic dicarboxylic or dicarbamic acid containing 7 to 12 carbon atoms, or a divalent acyl radical of an aromatic dicarboxylic acid containing 8 to 15 carbon atoms;

when p is 3,

R<sub>5</sub> is a trivalent acyl radical of an aliphatic or unsaturated aliphatic tricarboxylic acid containing 6 to 18 carbon atoms, or a trivalent acyl radical of an aromatic tricarboxylic acid containing 9 to 15 carbon atoms;

r is 1 to 4,

when r is 1,

R<sub>6</sub> is alkoxy of 1 to 18 carbon atoms, alkenyloxy of 2 to 18 carbon atoms, -NHalkyl of 1 to 18 carbon atoms or -N(alkyl)<sub>2</sub> of 2 to 36 carbon atoms,

when r is 2,

R<sub>6</sub> is alkyleneedioxy of 2 to 18 carbon atoms, alkenylenedioxy of 2 to 18 carbon atoms, -NH-

alkylene-NH- of 2 to 18 carbon atoms or -N(alkyl)-alkylene-N(alkyl)- of 2 to 18 carbon atoms,  
or R<sub>6</sub> is 4-methyl-1,3-phenylenediamino,

when r is 3,

R<sub>6</sub> is a trivalent alkoxy radical of a saturated or unsaturated aliphatic triol containing 3 to 18  
carbon atoms,

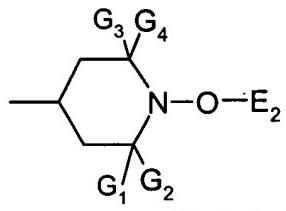
when r is 4,

R<sub>6</sub> is a tetravalent alkoxy radical of a saturated or unsaturated aliphatic tetraol containing 4  
to 18 carbon atoms,

R<sub>7</sub> and R<sub>8</sub> are independently chlorine, alkoxy of 1 to 18 carbon atoms, -O-T<sub>1</sub>, amino  
substituted by 2-hydroxyethyl, -NH(alkyl) of 1 to 18 carbon atoms, -N(alkyl)T<sub>1</sub> with alkyl of 1  
to 18 carbon atoms, or -N(alkyl)<sub>2</sub> of 2 to 36 carbon atoms,

R<sub>9</sub> is oxygen, or R<sub>9</sub> is nitrogen substituted by either hydrogen, alkyl of 1 to 12 carbon atoms  
or T<sub>1</sub>,

T<sub>1</sub> is

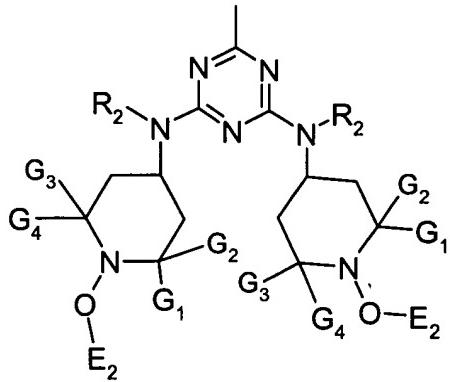


R<sub>10</sub> is hydrogen or methyl,

q is 2 to 8,

R<sub>11</sub> and R<sub>12</sub> are independently hydrogen or the group T<sub>2</sub>,

T<sub>2</sub> is



R<sub>13</sub> is hydrogen, phenyl, straight or branched alkyl of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, straight or branched alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms substituted by phenyl, cycloalkyl of 5 to 8 carbon atoms, cycloalkenyl of 5 to 8 carbon atoms, alkenyl of 2 to 12 carbon atoms, glycidyl, allyloxy, straight or branched hydroxyalkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, or silyl or silyloxy substituted three times independently by hydrogen, by phenyl, by alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms or by alkoxy of 1 to 4 carbon atoms;

R<sub>14</sub> is hydrogen or silyl substituted three times independently by hydrogen, by phenyl, by alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms or by alkoxy of 1 to 4 carbon atoms;

d is 0 or 1;

h is 0 to 4;

k is 0 to 5;

x is 3 to 6;

y is 1 to 10;

z is an integer such that the compound has a molecular weight of 1000 to 4000 amu, e.g. z may be from the range 3-10;

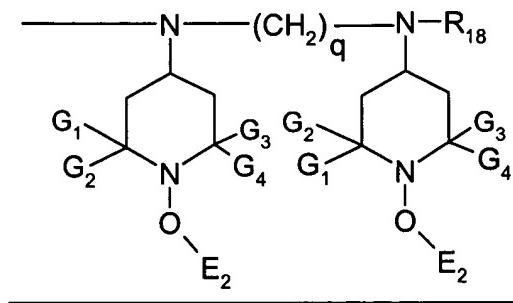
R<sub>15</sub> is morpholino, piperidino, 1-piperizinyl, alkylamino of 1 to 8 carbon atoms[[,]], -N(alkyl)T<sub>1</sub>,

with alkyl of 1 to 8 carbon atoms, or -N(alkyl)<sub>2</sub> of 2 to 16 carbon atoms,

R<sub>16</sub> is hydrogen, acyl of 2 to 4 carbon atoms, carbamoyl substituted by alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, s-triazinyl substituted once by chlorine and once by R<sub>15</sub>, or s-triazinyl substituted twice by R<sub>15</sub> with the condition that the two R<sub>15</sub> substituents may be different;

R<sub>17</sub> is chlorine, amino substituted by alkyl of 1 to 8 carbon atoms or by T<sub>1</sub>, -N(alkyl)T<sub>1</sub> with alkyl of 1 to 8 carbon atoms, -N(alkyl)<sub>2</sub> of 2 to 16 carbon atoms, or the group T<sub>3</sub>,

T<sub>3</sub> is



R<sub>18</sub> is hydrogen, acyl of 2 to 4 carbon atoms, carbamoyl substituted by alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, s-triazinyl substituted twice by -N(alkyl)<sub>2</sub> of 2 to 16 carbon atoms or s-triazinyl substituted twice by -N(alkyl)T<sub>1</sub> with alkyl of 1 to 8 carbon atoms;

R<sub>30</sub> is hydrogen, alkyl of 1 to 18 carbon atoms, alkoxy carbonyl alkylene carbonyl of 4 to 18 carbon atoms, alkenyl of 2 to 18 carbon atoms, glycidyl, 2,3-dihydroxypropyl, 2-hydroxy or 2-(hydroxymethyl) substituted alkyl of 3 to 12 carbon atoms which alkyl is interrupted by oxygen, an acyl radical of an aliphatic or unsaturated aliphatic carboxylic or carbamic acid containing 2 to 18 carbon atoms, an acyl radical of a cycloaliphatic carboxylic or carbamic acid containing 7 to 12 carbon atoms, or acyl radical of an aromatic acid containing 7 to 15 carbon atoms.

**18. (currently amended)** A mixture according to claim 14 ~~claims 14 to 17~~, wherein the ratio E<sub>1a</sub>:E<sub>1b</sub> and E<sub>2a</sub>:E<sub>2b</sub> respectively is independently is from 1:9 to 7:3.

**19. (currently amended)** A process for flame retarding an organic material or stabilizing an organic material against degradation by light, oxygen and/or heat, which process comprises applying to or incorporating into said material a mixture of sterically hindered amine ethers as defined in claim 14 ~~claims 14 to 17~~.

**20. (currently amended)** A composition comprising  
A) an organic material which is sensitive to oxidative, thermal and/or actinic degradation, and  
B) at least one mixture of sterically hindered amine ethers as defined in claim 14 ~~claims 14 to 17~~.

**21. (original)** A composition according to claim 20, comprising further additives.

**22. (currently amended)** A composition according to claim 21, comprising as further additives antioxidants, UV-absorbers, light stabilizers, metal deactivators, phosphites, phosphonites, hydroxylamines, nitrones, thiosynergists, peroxide scavengers, basic co-stabilizers, nucleating agents, fillers, reinforcing agents, benzofuranones, indolinones and/or flameproofing agents.